Foreign Direct Investment in the United States in 1980

HIGHLIGHTS of foreign direct investment in the United States in 1980 were:

- The foreign direct investment position increased 20 percent, to \$65.5 billion, following a 28-percent increase in 1979. The position increased 24 percent in petroleum, 16 percent in manufacturing, and 23 percent in other industries.
- Capital inflows declined moderately, to \$10.9 billion, following a 50-percent increase in 1979. The decline was entirely in equity and intercompany account inflows; reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates increased substantially.
- Equity and intercompany account inflows declined 41 percent, to \$4.7 billion, after a 49-percent increase. The decline was entirely attributable to a large shift to net outflows for intercompany account transactions; inflows for capital stock and other equity remained at about the same high level as in 1979—an indication that foreign direct investors' interest in the United States remains strong.
- Reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates increased 57 percent, to \$6.2 billion, following a similar increase in 1979. The increase reflected larger earnings and, to a lesser extent, higher reinvestment ratios.

Note.—The quarterly survey from which these annual estimates were derived was conducted under the supervision of James L. Bomkamp, Chief, Direct Investment in the United States Branch, International Investment Division. Project leader Gregory G. Fouch was responsible for preparing estimates. Marie Colosimo edited and processed the forms. Bonald Reed designed the computer programs for data retrieval and analysis.

Direct investment income increased
 47 percent, to \$9.3 billion, following a
 51-percent increase.

Foreign Direct Investment Position

At yearend 1980, the foreign direct investment position in the United States was \$65.5 billion (table 1). The position is the book value of foreign direct investors' equity in, and net outstanding loans to, their U.S. affiliates. (A.U.S. affiliate is a U.S. business enterprise in which one foreign person owns, directly or indirectly, 10 percent or more of the voting securities, or the equivalent.)

By area of foreign parent, the composition of the position did not change significantly from yearend 1979. About 66 percent of the position continued to be accounted for by parents in Europe, 15 percent by those in Canada, and 6 percent by those in Japan (table 2). The remainder was mostly accounted for by parents in Latin America, particularly in the Netherlands Antilles.

As in 1979, ownership was highly 🦠 concentrated by country. Almost 90 percent of the total was accounted for by the eight countries with the largest positions. The Netherlands accounted for 25 percent, the United Kingdom for 17 percent, and Canada for 15 percent. Germany, the Netherlands Antilles, Japan, and Switzerland each accounted for from 6 to 8 percent, and France for 4 percent. The members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) together accounted for less than 1 percent of the total, unchanged from 1979. Their position was largely in real estate and trade.

By industry of affiliate, 37 percent of the position was in manufacturing, about 20 percent each in trade and petroleum, 8 percent in insurance, and 16 percent in "other" industries. In manufacturing, about 33 percent was in chemicals, 17 percent each in food and machinery, and 15 percent in metals.

Real estate, which is included in "other" industries, accounted for about 4 percent of the total position; the positions of parents in Canada, the Netherlands, and "other Western Hemisphere" were particularly large. However, this estimate does not represent the total asset value of U.S. real estate owned by foreign parents. It includes only direct investment in U.S. affiliates that are classified in the real estate industry. Direct investment in afflliates in other industries, which may also hold real estate, is classified in the industries of those affiliates. Furthermore, the position in real estate affiliates reflects

^{1.} The foreign parent is the first foreign person in the chain of ownership of a U.S. affiliate. However, the data in this article cover positions and transactions of U.S. affiliates, not only with their foreign parents, so defined, but also with foreign affiliates of their foreign parents. Thus, to simplify terminology in this article, the term "foreign parent" is used more broadly to include foreign affiliates of foreign parents as well.

In classifying data by country of foreign parent in this article, the country used is that of either the foreign parent, as atrictly defined, or of the foreign numbers of the foreign parent with whom the transaction occurred. It should be noted that the country of the foreign parent may differ from that of the ultimate benedicial owner (UBO). The UBO is that person, beginning with the foreign parent, that is not owned more than 50 percent by another person. Affliates whose foreign parents are in the Notherlands Antilles, Panama, Bermuda, and, to a lesser degree, the Netherlands, are especially likey to have UBO's in other countries.

only the portion of total real estate held by such affiliates that is financed with funds from foreign parents. That portion may be small relative to the total because real estate investments usually are highly leveraged—the ratio of loans (largely from unaffiliated sources) to investors' funds used for equity purchases normally is high.

Investment in incorporated affiliates accounted for 94 percent of the position; it was mostly equity (capital stock and retained earnings) rather than debt (intercompany accounts) (table 3). Investment in unincorporated affiliates—shown as a single summary account representing the parents' total claims, both equity and debt, on affiliates' net assets—accounted for the remainder.

1980 Addition

The addition to the position was \$11.0 billion, compared with \$12.0 billion in 1979. The addition consisted of capital inflows of \$10.9 billion and valuation adjustments of \$0.2 billion. Capital inflows, in turn, consisted of equity and intercompany account inflows of \$4.7 billion and reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates of \$6.2 billion.

By country of foreign parent, the eight countries with the largest additions accounted for 93 percent of the total. The Netherlands accounted for 92 percent, Canada for 24 percent, and the United Kingdom for 14 percent. The Netherlands Antilles and Japan accounted for 8 and 7 percent, respec-

tively, and France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and Switzerland for about 2 to 3 percent each.

Compared with 1979, the composition of the addition changed significantly by area. The share accounted for by affiliates with parents in Canada increased from 8 percent to 24 percent, and the shares accounted for by affiliates with parents in Europe and "other" countries declined—from 69 percent to 55 percent and from 17 percent to 14 percent, respectively. The share accounted for by Japanese-owned affiliates, at 7 percent, was about the same as in 1979.

The composition of the addition changed less significantly by industry than by area. Manufacturing continued

Table 1.—Foreign Direct Investment Position in the United States, 1979–60

(Millions of dellars) Addition in 1979 Addition to 1980 Cardidal Inflows Conitol inflows Position, yearend Position, yearand Position, Equity and inter-company Equity and inter-company Voluntian Valnation Roin vested earnings of incor-Total Rejuvasted Total earnings of incor-porated allitotes Total necount Inflows (outliers account Indosy (outlines Total (-)) (-)42, 471 7, 709 17, 209 0, 101 2, 778 5, 578 11, 217 3, 144 3, 672 3, 394 1, 108 3, 288 8, 965 1, 645 1, 000 028 240 438 8, 290 2, 671 1, 576 050 424 550 All group Petroletion Manufacturing 54, 482 0, 000 10, 854 2, 347 3, 200 2, 203 (2,996 2,144 3,074 7,028 人等! 一种! 1,69 1,39 164 2,347 3,238 2,211 20, 870 11, 502 4, 148 7, 071 2,007 Trade. Insurance Other 2, 401 L 274 2, 216 1,708 L, 109 L, 891 -39 140 012 168 1, 573 **DI2** 2 jij ιςť 1,547 101 1,326 (0 -2 2,685 2, **461** 194 1, 532 178 166 829 976 200 402 901 209 102 532 130 239 899 70 103 0 7, 154 1,032 9, 856 8, 389 734 1000001 Petroloum Manufacturing 943 3,616 011 104 1, 593 297 106 526 09 213 118 1, 197 6, 148 1, 148 3, 213 007 .ŏ 0 -à Trade. Insurance. Other. -37 09 131 11 00 290 108 111 116 1, 116 37, 463 8, 010 13, 952 7, 838 3, 449 4, 154 2, 898 --323 051 742 348 889 146 --16 --2 -53 -53 135 84 -4 0 49, 467 9, 894 15, 000 8, 008 4, 162 6, 448 8, 222 1, 441 2, 330 1, 810 1, 138 1, 543 6, 164 1, 441 2, 240 1, 810 1, 921 6,055 1,874 1,084 1,070 708 1,338 3,724 1,870 (08 200 1,000 2,213 135 29, 188 δ, 489. 05 5, 191 epe..... viroleum...... 8,500 13,737 8,028 2,263 2,013 Petroleum
Manufacturing
Trede
Induses
Other L 890 L 085 L, 572 L, 520 L, OIL j, 193 -3i 703 L, 198 180 208 j, 147 316 L 240 2, \$58 -293 733 634 250 804 1,143 -293 630 524 275 904 1,546 -346 730 502 353 216 11, 342 -147 4, 277 3, 033 2, 136 1, 443 United Ringdom
Petroleum
Manufacturing (1,777 (P) --5 --15 0 0 **J, 138** 306 P, 784 199 1, 588 —331 70L 04 0 3,014 2,217 1,402 423 m, 300 080 3,547 3,061 1,782 1,227 730 802 353 200 101 283 143 166 208 166 221 102 178 ţ (P) (O) Olber..... Entrapo excluding United Ringdom. Petroleum. Homefacturing 2,355 (P) 17,607 7,811 10,405 4,707 1,007 2,927 32, 136 10, 081 10, 760 6, 276 2, 016 4, 015 31,542 0,077 8,702 3,809 708 2,185 4, 448 2, 221 365 531 340 002 6, 965 1, 734 1, 703 101 806 730 6,006 1,734 1,730 985 943 043 4, 518 2, 221 334 2,082 (P) 408048 1,749 π 100 1, 263 834 447 152 78 172 150 214 478 349 1, 117 # 12 m Trode Insurance Other (a) ⁸⁰⁵ **(**ወ) 726 100 135 144 144 165 726 -108 138 184 24 188 4, 218 62 834 2, 251 85 900 2,749 (D) 744 1, 41) 100 98 434 744 282 492 •00000 (D) |25 11 *00000 Petroleum Petroleum Manufecturtor (P) (P) 213 (P) 263 (B) (P) (P) 222 245 1,622 (P) 35 53 201 180 12 Trado. Iratronce Other. 545 (_(D) 103 (D) (P) 70 112 70 027 (P) 342 (P) 1,529 872 603 428 10 217 4, 412 703 2, 012 1, 045 308 1, 003 1, 575 397 503 420 10 246 Other
Potrolium
Manufacturing
Trado
Ingunitos (P) (BL4) 330 之 643 (伊) 800 336 7.197 573 162 122 6 68 55 697 3,878 (P) 706L0 542 (P) 303 446 (P) 687 330 102 Ι, πε 709 -21 (C) (C) (0) (P) (*) 347 Other....

[&]quot;Less then \$600,000 (±).

D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

to account for about 30 percent of the addition, and trade and "other" for about 20 percent each. The share of petroleum increased moderately to 21 percent, and that of insurance declined to 8 percent.

By component, the shares of capital inflows and valuation adjustments remained about the same as in 1979—98 and 2 percent, respectively. The composition of capital inflows changed significantly; the share of equity and intercompany account inflows declined from 66 percent to 42 percent, and that of reinvested earnings increased from 33 percent to 56 percent. These changes reflected both a sharp increase in reinvested carnings, which was concentrated in petroleum, and a decline in equity and intercompany account inflows. In dollar amounts, reinvested earnings exceeded equity and intercompany socount inflows for the first time since 1974.3

Equity and intercompany account in flows

Equity and intercompany account inflows were \$4.7 billion, down \$3.3 billion from 1979 (table 4).3 Inflows to incor-

porated affiliates were \$4.1 billion; they consisted of \$4.2 billion of inflows for capital stock, partly offset by \$0.1 billion of outflows for intercompany account transactions. Inflows to unincorporated affiliates were \$0.6 billion.

Compared with 1979, inflows to incorporated affiliates were down \$8.2 billion, and those to unincorporated affiliates were down \$0.1 billion. The decline in inflows to incorporated affiliates was more than accounted for by a shift from net inflows to very small net outflows on intercompany accounts. Inflows for capital stock increased slightly, to \$4.2 billion, from a high 1979 level. In both years, these inflows financed a number of large acquisitions of new affiliates, as well as expansions of existing affiliates.4

Table 2.-Composition of Foreign Direct Investment in the United States, 1979-80

Percent	<u>1 </u>			
	10	79	LS	180
	Post- tion, year- end	Addi- tion posi- tion	Post- tion, yest- end	Addi- tlan to posi- tion
Total	300	201	100	I **
By component: Capital inflows Equity and intercompany	p.a.	100	 n.a.	98
account inflore	Ŋ.6.	. 88	p.a.	12
Poreted affiliers	D.P. D.P.	33	Д-Д. П.Д.	50
By type of affiliate and account: Incorporated	. **	94	*	25
earnings ' Intercompany accounts Unincorporated	74 20 5	68 28 6	78 17	ტ ⁹⁶ 6
By seen : Canada	L8 09 18	60	15 68 17	24 55 14
Kingdom	£3	61	+0	44
France Germany Netherjands Switzerjund Tapan Other Of which, Netherjands An-	4 10 23 6 5	17 22 5 6 17	4 8 25 6 12	3 32 7 14
**************************************	7	11	7	8
By industry: Potentiam Hampineturing Trade Ipporace Other	18 21 21 8 15	15 31 29 11 20	19 87 21 8 16	21 30 20 8 21
Magnetalium: OPEC!	ι	(*)	1	2

n.e. Not applicable.

"Lass than 0.5 percent (±).

1. Capital stock includes additional paid-in capital.
2. Part of "Other Western Hemisphere."
3. Members of the Organization of Patroleum Experting Countries (OFEC) are: Algeria, Brunder, Gabon, Indesseis, ran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Sandi Arabia, /anesusja, and United Arab Emirates.

Table 3.—Foreign Direct Investment Position in the United States, by Type of Affiliate and Account, 1979-80 Childians of Authors

[WINDOW OF GOINGS													
		Y	cerend 1970	·		<u> </u>		Yearend 1989					
		Inc	orporated a/NN	ntea			Tec	ofporated still	ttos .				
	Total	Total	Capital stock and retained camings (Inter- company accounts	Unincor- porated affiliates	Total	Total	Capital stock offd retained carnings :	Inter- company accounts	Uningor- perated pfillistes			
Total	64,461	51,283	46,882	\$0,9QL	3, 179	65, 353	41, 756	64,163	10,850	3,743			
By area: Canada. Europe United Kingdom Europe excluding United Kingdom. Japon Other	7, 154 37, 403 6, 706 27, 607 3, 493 6, 412	4, 718 30, 523 8, 895 24, 428 3, 390 5, 597	7, 183 28, 325 7, 043 21, 282 3, 245 3, 720	1, 580 7, 169 1, 862 5, 396 251 1, 676	385- 1,880 1001 070 07 810	9, 510 43, 447 11, 442 32, 129 4, 219 7, 637	9, 177 41, 389 10, 349 31, 040 4, 000 7, 004	7, 400 24, 961 8, 948 26, 116 4, 000 4, 537	1, 777 0, 420 1, 501 4, 024 90 2, 567	630 2, 079 103 1, 199 128 570			
Hy findustry: Petroletin Megulacturing Trade Inturneco	0,006 20,870 11,502 4,148 7,071	8, 834 20, 772 11, 353 2, 634 6, 889	8, 932 U, 644 7, 004 2, 821 G, 262	883 4, 928 4, 349 313 428	72 (04 208 L, 518 1, 281	12, 263 24, 184 13, 772 5, 060 10, 204	12, 154 24, 003 13, 922 3, 128 8, 781	11, 821 14, 575 8, 003 2, 696 7, 926	335 4,488 4,429 242 834	97 70 151 (987 (18 8			

^{1.} Includes additional paid-in capital,

^{2.} Comparisons to years prior to 1974 are not made here because of a break in series between pre-1974 catimates and estimates for 1974 Jordand. Batimates for years since 1074 are flaked to the 1074 benchmark survey, while estimates for years prior to 1874 are linked to the 1950 benchmark survey, of foreign Greet investment in the United Stutes.

^{3.} Equity and intercompany account inflows for 1979 were revised upward by \$1.9 billion from the

estimate that was published in the August 1980 issue of the Sunvey of Cuntent Business. The apward revision mainly reflected the inclusion of late reports.

^{4.} BBA recoptly initiated a survey on new acquisttions and establishments of U.S. business enterprises by foreign direct investors. It covers the full cost of such acquisitions and establishments, regardless of how or by whom they were financed, presents selected operating and flancial data of the acquired or established onterprises, and provides information on ultimate benedeful ownership. In contrast, this article covers existing U.S. afflilates as well as U.S. business enterprises acquired or newly established. Thus, while the capital flow data in this article include inflows from foreign parents to acquire or establish U.S. business cuterprises, these inflows cannot be entirely separated from other capital Cows between foreign parents and their U.S. additatos. Also, they represent only the portion of the total cost of acquisitions and establishments that is financed by foreign parents. For findings of the new survey for 1980, see "U.S. Business Enterprises Acquired or Established by Foreign Direct Investors in 1080" on page 67.

Table 4.—Equity and Intercompany Account Inflows, by Type of Affillate, 1979-88

I Millions of dollars; ordifor (-1)

,	[administration density, outdoor (-)]															
_	<u></u>				197	7						10	50	•		
				Indows	to incorpor	aled edilloto	1 1	Inflows to			Inflow	to incorpor	utod áffiliáte	H 1	Inflaws to	
		Total	Total		Capital stoc	ik i	Intercom-	unincor- porated officiates	Total	Total	<u> </u>	Capital stor	<u>k</u> 1	Intercont-	unincor- poreted editiptes	
				Total	at Increases Decreas		counts				Total	Іпстевныя	Decresses	counts		
·	Tolel	7, 921	7, 284	4,000	4,43	-324	3,372	680	4,461	4,110	4, 16L	4,581	-433	61	554	
	By area: Curison. Entope United Kingtom Europe Extending United	\$32 5,435 1,777	485 5, 262 3, 070	393 3, 475 1, 039	420 7, 874 1, 004	27 100 24	72 2, 676 630	06 287 107	1, 032 2, 509 650	780 2,400 758	3, 163 1, 100	703 3, 417 1, 273	-106 -254 -165	191 762 15 0	247 100 02	
	Kingdom.	3, 662 252 1, 670	3,481 281 1,384	2,436 186 \$5	2,610 172 148)74 B 93), 046 115 1,300	180 1 306	1, 749 90 943	1,043 50 805	2,054 220 184	(b) 5,144	(a) (a) 80	412 151 651	107 81 77	
,	By Industry: Petroteum Manufacturing Trade Insurance. Other	497 2,667 1,706 1,108 1,831	482 2,087 1,694 9[1 1,608	167 1, 290 072 744 1, 201	177 1, 458 713 (P)	-233 -43 (b)	205 1,441 1,021 188 247	37 20 72 257 313	-324 1, 663 1, 343 469 1, 873	-340 1,717 1,300 70 1,371	196 2, 137 729 142 943	(P) 2, 245 784 (P) 1, 100	(P) 88 63 (P) 223	-518- -429 -579 -73 -428	20 -34 -88 428 202	

Suppressed to avoid disciousre of data of individual compenies, i. Includes inflows to parchese capital stock in affiliate from anafiliated U.S. parsons and outflows from the sale of such stock to unaffiliated U.S. parsons, Although such flows.

The continued high level of equity inflows reflected continued strong foreign direct investors' interest in the United States.

The shift to outflows on intercompany accounts consisted of a \$2.1 billion decline in affiliate payables due to their foreign parents and a \$1.2 billion increase in affiliate receivables due from their parents (table 5). The decline in payables was mostly in manufacturing; the increase in receivables was primarily in manufacturing and petroleum, These changes were probably a response by affiliates to foreign parents' need for funds to finance their own domestic operations, particularly in Europe.

The decline in inflows to unincorporated affiliates was more than accounted for by a sizable shift to net outflows by trade affiliates and a decline in inflows to affiliates in "other" industries, particularly real estate; partly offsetting was a large increase in inflows to insurance affiliates.

By area of foreign parent, the decline in equity and intercompany account inflows was centered in inflows from Europe, particularly Germany and the United Kingdom; partly offsetting was a sizable increase in inflows from Canada.

Inflows declined in all major indus-

Table 5.-Composition of Intercompany Account Inflows: U.S. Affiliates' Payables and Receivables, 1979–80

[Millions of dollars; outflows (-)]

	L079	1080	L979-86 change
Total Papables Receivables	3,822 651	-51 1,772 -1,823	-3,223 -3,051 -1,172
By area: Cennds Payables Roceivables	72 172 —100	101 397 20 4)10 225 108
Enrepo	1,676	-762	-2,430
	2,120	458	-1,881
	-444	-1,221	-777
United Kingdom	369	+350	-081
Payables	978	285	-715
Receivables	638	-435	-288
Europe excluding United Ringdom Payables Receivables	1,046	412	-1,458
	1,120	174	-017
	—76	680	-611
Japon.	115	[4]	-275
Payables	408	[46	-241
Rapsivables	-201	326	-35
Other	1,800	661	-\$28
Payables	1,194	751	-378
Receivables	184	—70	-254
By industry: Petrolatin. Payablos. Receivables.	295	-548	-842
	200	-76	-284
	86	-472	-559
Mapudosturing	1,411	-120	-1,890
Payablos	1,545	-370	-1,275
Rossivablas	-204	-810	-088
Trade	1,021	570	-442
	1,378	1, 148	-230
	-367	500	-212
[ayunwee	168	-72	-239
	168	-76	-244
	(°)	4	5
Other	247	428	L81
Payables	422	401	18
Receivables	-176	23	L90

^{*}Less than \$500,000 (±).

tries. In manufacturing, they declined \$1.0 billion, to \$1.7 billion. About onehalf of the decline was accounted for by affiliates in "other" manufacturing. The remainder was largely concentrated in chemicals, machinery, and primary and fabricated metals.

In "other" manufacturing, the decline in inflows was more than accounted for by a shift to net outflows by German-owned affiliates. This shift was mainly due to large increases in outflows from affiliates manufacturing automobiles, primarily in the form of receivables due from parents. In contrast, inflows for capital stock in "other" manufacturing increased substantially. The increase, which was largely accounted for by affiliates of parents in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, was primarily for acquisitions of U.S. companies in various industries, including plastic products, nonelectrical machinery, building material supplies, and publishing and related businesses.

As in "other" manufacturing, the declines in inflows to affiliates in chemicals, machinery, and metals were also largely on intercompany accounts. Inflows for capital stock in these industries increased. The increase in chemicals was largely accounted for by affili-

are not naturally "to" U.S. affiliates they are so classified because they change the foreign 61est investment position in these affiliates.

2. Includes the act change in additions) paid in capital.

ates of parents in the Netherlands and in Belgium and Luxembourg; it was associated with the acquisition of a number of chemical companies. In machinery, the increase was primarily in inflows to Canadian-owned affiliates for the construction of a plant and the purchase of companies manufacturing communications equipment. The increase in metals mainly reflected the acquisition of companies by British-owned affiliates and a joint venture by a Swedish-owned affiliate for production of nonferrous metals.

In petroleum, there was a shift of \$0.8 billion, to net outflows of \$0.3 billion. The shift was entirely in intercompany account transactions. It was partly accounted for by British-owned affiliates, which registered a sizable increase in receivables due from, and a

decline in payables due to, their parents. Also contributing to the shift was the fact that a large reduction in a Bermudan-owned affiliate's receivables from its British parent in 1979 was not repeated in 1980.

Inflows to insurance affiliates declined \$0.7 billion, to \$0.5 billion. A large share of the decline was in inflows for capital stock, mostly to affiliates of parents in Germany and the Netherlands. It reflected the acquisition of several major insurance companies in 1979, but not in 1980.

Inflows to trade affiliates declined \$0.5 billion, to \$1.2 billion. Affiliates of parents in Europe, particularly Germany and the United Kingdom, more than accounted for the decline; partly offsetting was an increase in inflows from "other Middle East." Flows to

German-owned affiliates shifted to net outflows, reflecting declines in inflows for capital stock and increases in outflows on intercompany accounts. The a decline in inflows to British-owned affiliates was mostly in intercompany account transactions. It was more than accounted for by several affiliates that trade in precious metals; they had substantial declines in payables, perhaps because of sharp declines in the value of, and demand for, such metals in 1980. Partly offsetting was an increase in inflows for capital stock to British-owned affiliates for the acquisition of a nationwide restaurant and hotel chain. The increase in inflows from "other Middle East" was primarily accounted for by intercompany account transactions of a new affiliates that had an increase in orders from its foreign parent (the host

Table 6.—Reinvested Earnings and Reinvestment Ratios of Incorporated Affiliates, 1979-80

				[MINH	one of dollars, o	er matiko]					
			170			ж.	280]	LOTO-80 change	<u>-</u>
	Barnings	Oresa dividends	Reinvostod earnings	Reinvest- ment ratio (reinvested earnings/ earnings)	Earning)	Gress dividende	Roinvostad etenings	Rojmvast- ment ratio (reinvested earnings) earnings)	Earnings	Orets dividends	Reinvested carrings
All areas. Potrologm. Manufacturing. Trude. Insurance. Other	5,045 1,008 1,314 881 983 549	1,484 349 304 203 69 113	3,955 1,646 1,040 625 240 438	6.78 .83 .77 .71 .78 .80	7, 440 8, 231 2, 017 1, 197 004 608	1, 420 (41) 441, 208 77 134	6, 190 2, 671 1, 676 060 424 560	6,81 .59 .55 .63	1,845 1,241 103 287 160 144	530 202 132 -45 9 22	2, 254 1, 025 671 320 184 122
Canada Petroleura Monufacturing Trade Insurueca Other	463 115 174 46 1 130	94 34 11 2 (*)	359 20- 108 41 j 115 j	. 66 .00 .94 .85 .00	1,628 130 1,827 00 -2 100	60 36 ? (*)	1,667 101 1,320 68 -2 68	. 86 .75 .90 .90	1, 165 31 1, 163 17 -3 -24	7772° •	1, 169 20 1, 167 18 -3 -27
Europa. Patralouini. Manufactiring. Trade. Insuranco Other.	3, 648 1, 680 945 512 245 207	927 304 277 223 04 69	2,721, 1,370 003 290 180 206	. 16 . 17 . 67 . 74 . 78	(b) 396	(P) 1, 534 (P) 153 (P) 86	3, 400 2, 212 135 382 355 316	(P) .74 (P) .25 .71 (P) .80	(P) -394 (P) 120	(D) 368 137 -04 (D) 21	837 837 533 02 175 103
United Kingdom Petroleum Manufacturing Trado Itsurance Other	(b) 282 (b) (c) (c)	211 1 72 (D) 13	(P) 221 138 102 (P)	. (43 . 76 (35) (35)	(b) 200 (p) 20	(P) 68 (P) 68	761 7 188 200 206 102	(P) .73 (E) .73 (E) ,91	345 227 789 800	3 4 4 5 4	336 315 33 71 66 (P)
Europe excluding United Kingdon. Petroleum Memulocturing Trade. Insurance.	3,476 (b) 652 (c) (c) (b)	766 302 203 (b)	2,358 (P) 447 152 78 (P)	369 3 8 2	2, 206 2, 703 202 (P) 285	1, 016 407 346 (9) (7)	3,690 2,200 -54 172 108 214	39. 38. 38.	(P) -360 -61 (P)	204 104 141 -71 7 24	(P) -501 21 81 (P)
Aspen. Petroleusn. Atmosphoturing. Trade. Insurance. Other	\$04 80 81 311 1 92	(8 1 1 8 20 (*)	462 38 63 291 1 79	. 62 . 128 . 87 . 64 . 85 . 80	(P) 21 21 (O) 80	(P) 43 (P) 27 (P) 14	(^{D)} 655 12 540 (^{D)} 70	(⁶) . 36 . 35 . 35 . 38 . 35	(a) +3 (b) +3 (b) +3	(b) 26 (c) 1 (c) 7	(P) 274 (P) -40 284 (P) -3
Other Patrobum Magnificturing Trads Insurance	430 160 135 14 61 60	57 8 13 9 24	373 352 123 5 88 36	. 87 . 95 . 90 . 38 . 86 . 90	(P) (S0) 120 (P) (01	10 27 4 28	(D) 587 100 27 (D) 79	(P) .90 (P) .91 (P) .78	(b) 229 (c) -10 (c) 41	-6 -3 14 -2	(P) 214 -13 -88 (D) 43

^{*}Less than \$560,000 (±). D Suppressed to avoid discussors of data of individual composing.

1. Reinvestment ratio not defined because reinvested caralags are negative.

government) for procurement of supplies needed in the parent's petroleum operations. The affiliate was previously owned by a U.S. petroleum company operating in the Middle East; it purchased U.S. parts, equipment, and engineering services and sold them to the Middle East company. In 1980, the U.S. company transferred the assets of its. Middle East operations to the host government. As part of that transfer, this trade affiliate was acquired by the government.

Among "other" industries, inflows declined slightly in real estate from a high 1979 level and increased \$0.2 billion in finance. The decline in real estate was the result of large declines in inflows from the United Kingdom and "other Western Hemisphere," which were almost offset by increases in inflows from the Netherlands and Canada. In finance, inflows to affiliates of parents in Europe and Canada increased substantially, as a result of several major acquisitions. Particularly large was an increase in inflows to Netherlandsowned affiliates.

Reinvested earnings

Reinvested earnings—the difference between earnings (i.e., foreign parents' shares in net income), and gross dividends, of incorporated affiliates—increased 57 percent, to \$6.2 billion (table 6). The increase reflected a faster increase in earnings than in gross dividends—51 percent compared with 30 percent. (See the following section for a discussion of changes in income, of which earnings is the major component.) The reinvestment ratio—the fraction of earnings reinvested—rose from 0.78 to 0.81, continuing its untrend.

Reinvested carnings increased substantially in all major industries. In petroleum, they increased 62 percent, to \$2.7 billion. The increase was primarily attributable to an increase in earnings; the reinvestment ratio, at 0.83, remained about the same as in 1979.

Reinvested earnings of manufactur-

Table 7.-Income and Rate of Return, 1979-80

				rcont]										
				197 0	•						1090			
				Income		-					[ncome			
		Interes	t, dividend nineerpera	le, and say tod nikijay	nings of ta		To otaR		Interes	t, dividend nincorpora	s, and car ted affiliat	njuës oj		Rais of
	Total	Total	Interest	Divi- dends	Earrings of unin- corpo- rated affiliates	Rein- vested ournings	robum 1	Total	Total	Interest	Divi- dands	Earnings of units- carpo- rated affiliates	Rein- vestod earnings	10\$ura I
All areas Petroleuro Menulacturing Trada Insurance Other	6,387 2,837 1,690 1,095 659	2, 442 363 663 439 389 819	284 50 416 103 10 38	904 328 382 224 50 303	812 34 -5 111 200 381	1, 955 1, 015 1, 006 625 240 418	23. I 23. I 8. 9 10. 3 17. 3 14. 1	6, 336 3, 281 2, 476 1, 380 826 1, 383	3, (47 610 901 490 882 824	842 14 519 157 15 189	1,411 520 400 185 181	984 67 26 88 290 585	8, 190 2, 671 1, 576 069 424 599	15, 6 20, 6 11, 9 11, 0 17, 5 15, 2
Canada Petrojemp Manufacturing Trado Insorance Other	827 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128	300 325 315 114 40	3. 2.2.2.4	55 30 0 2 (") 13	99 1 2 1 14 2)	399 70 168 41 1 115	2.0 13.4 5.8 5.8 30,7 12.8	I, 796 137 I, 345 69 29 219	228 30 25 8 28 134	(*) (*) (*)	#2 30 6 (*)	105 1 1 28 78	L, Se7 101 1, 320 60 -2 69	21. 2 18. 2 30. 7 8. 5 7. 1 18. 1
Europe Petroletin Manufacturing Trade Insurance	4,378 1,709 1,144 713 445 266	1,688 332 476 424 208 188	438 249 100 7	848 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 283 28	374 22 -26 60 201 114	2, 728 1, 370 068 290 180 208	13.2 28.4 8.0 16.7 16.7	6, 625 2, 705 776 619 687 681	2, 228 496 542 437 332 315	588 2 282 245 10 40	1, 144 ([©]) 384 140 ([©]) 71	(P) -24 53 (P) 195	2, 466 2, 212 135 383 356 316	13, 9 30, 3 5, 4 9, 6 18, 1 13, 1
United Fingdom Petroleum Manufacturing Trado Litearance Other	(^{D)} 816 808 870 (^{D)}	478 13 04 170 177 26	183 283 283 281	66. 68. 187	(*) -1 13 128 64	(²) 221 136 102 (*)	(P) 9.6 11.7 17.0 (P)	1, 26) 12 284 431 412 171	570 5 76 222 217 67	147 -16 28 142 -14	(P) 60 (P) (P)	(P) -6 (b) 74	101 7 188 209 100 100	12, 2 43, 0 43, 0 12, 9 31, 0 12, 8
Eurapa excheding Posted Kingdom Patroburn Manufacturing Trade Insurance Other	3,534 (P) 820 495 170 (P)	t, 150 910 962 253 91 134	353 10 216 (P) (P) 39	667 289 191 (D) (D) 41	160 225 -25 48 77	2,356 (P) 447 152 78 (P)	84,4 (P) 8.7 9.4 12.9 (P)	4,431 2,007 512 388 275 460	I, 633 491 500 216 110 245	441 8 280 103 8 62	848 472 828 (D) (D) 62	244 30 -18 (P) (P)	2, 659 2, 206 -84 172 150 214	14.6 30.2 4.8 7.7 (4.9 (2.2
Negan Petrajeam Mananeturing Trade Insuranco Other	74 236	91 -63 120	-54 -1 12 -72 0 6	1 28 3 18 (*) 12	123 0 1 1 9 113	442 38 52 291 1 79	18.1 (P) 12.6 14.5 (P) 28.1	(P) (B) (B) (B) (B) (B)	89 0 31 77 11 116	-75 -2 15 -100 0	(P) 67 9 24 (P) 13	(P) 7 -2 (P) 02	(P) 13 545 (P) 76	28,6 (P) 5,7 23,3 (B) (C)
Other Potroleum Munufacturing Trade Insurance Other	283 63	436 27 161 58 8 164	168 ? 130 1 3 26	54 8 13 8 2 21	215 12 18 40 2 134	12 25 50 30 30	15,6 (P) 13,3 (P) 13,6	1, 164 (2) 313 34 (D) 341	647 69 203 62 18 262	284 10 201 6 6	85 3 10 21 3 21	284 50 10 30 3 200	(P) 103 -27 (P) 79	(P) (D) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P) (P

[&]quot;Less than \$600,000 (\pm) . D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companion. I. Income divided by the average of the beginning- and end-of-year direct investment positions.

Table 5.—Income and Related Items: Source and Relationship

(Millions of dollars)

<i>-</i>		
	10#0 sunount	Source and relationship
 Exercings of incorporated in affiliates. 	7, 609	Reported
2. Barnings of unincorpolizated additates.	993	Rogorted
3. Earnings	8,000	=1 +2
 Gress dividends (on continuon and preferred stock). 	1,420	- 5+8
 U.S. withholding tax on dividends. 	300	Dorived
 Dividends (on common and pretented stock). 	1,311	Reported
7. Interest	842	Reported
8. Reinvested earnings of breezportstad affiliates.	5, 190	=L4 or 109
 Interest, dividends, and earnings of sinicorpo- rated sibilates. 	8,147	=2+6+7 or 10-8
10. Income	9, 335	=3-5+7 or 84-0

NOTE.—"Reported" refers to universe estimates derived from reported sample data.

ing affiliates increased 57 percent, to \$1.6 billion. The increase was more than accounted for by affiliates manufacturing food products. The increase in food, in turn, was primarily accounted for by a Canadian-owned affiliate that realized an unusually large profit from the sale of its petroleum subsidiary in 1980. Excluding this affiliate, reinvested earnings of manufacturing affiliates would have declined. There were shifts to negative reinvested earnings in "other" manufacturing and machinery, and large declines in reinvested earnings in chemicals and metals. These changes were due to declines in earnings and in reinvestment ratios.

Reinvested earnings of trade affiliates increased 53 percent, to \$1.0 billion. The increase, which was largely accounted for by Japanese-owned affiliates, was attributable to increases in both earnings and the reinvestment ratio. In insurance, reinvested earnings increased 77 percent, to \$0.4 billion. Affiliates of parents in the United Kingdom and Germany accounted for most of the increase.

Income

Income, the return on the direct investment position, increased 47 percent,

to \$9.8 billion (table 7). Income consists of foreign parents' equity in the net income (after deduction of U.S. income taxes) of their U.S. affiliates, plus interest on intercompany accounts, less withholding taxes on dividends and interest (table 8). Alternatively, it is the sum of (1) interest, dividends, and earnings of unincorporated affiliates, and (2) reinvested earnings of incorporated affiliates.

The increase in income was widespread among major industries. Income of petroleum affiliates increased substantially-61 percent, to \$3.3 billionfollowing a 64-percent increase in 1979. The increase primarily reflected higher petroleum prices, both because of price increases by OPEC countries and the gradual decontrol of crude oil prices in the United States beginning in the third quarter of 1979. Netherlandsowned affiliates accounted for much of the increase. Income of affiliates with parents in the Netherlands Antilles also increased substantially, partly reflecting the operations of a new affiliate.

In manufacturing, income increased 46 percent, to \$2.5 billion. There was an unusually large increase in income in food products, which was more than accounted for by the Canadian-owned affiliate mentioned above. Excluding this affiliate, income in manufacturing would have declined 62 percent. Declines were sizable in chemicals and machinery. In the latter, Canadianowned affiliates manufacturing heavy construction vehicles and agricultural equipment incurred large losses. Income declined moderately in "other" manufacturing. The decline was more than accounted for by German-owned affiliates producing automobiles and related products; these affiliates suffered large losses in operations as a result of sluggish sales, high interest rates, and work stoppages due to Inbor disputes.

Income of trade affiliates increased 30 percent, to \$1.4 billion. The increase was largely accounted for by Japanese-owned affiliates and reflected a rise in the volume of these affiliates' trade with Japan, particularly their imports of

Table 9.—Fees and Royalties, 1979-60
[Millions of dellars)

1970 1860 All areas..... F#2 bes, Manufacturing..... 141 2 Manufootoring.... 31 132 107 Sad 🕏 Manufacturing...... United Kingdom 102 × Manufacturing..... 80 Olator 142 Switterland....... 11B Manufacturing..... 164 14 120 ÷ Other Europe..... um 151 Manufacturing...... 뱮 -16 - 141 Manufacturing..... _¥ -153 37 Menufacturing...... Other -- 166

Japanese automobiles and parts. British-owned affiliates also had a sizable increase.

Insurance affiliates' income increased 34 percent, to \$0.8 billion. Affiliates with parents in the United Kingdom and Germany had large increases. The increase in income of affiliates in "other" industries was mostly in finance, largely accounted for by affiliates of parents in the Netherlands and Canada.

The rate of return on the direct investment position—income divided by the average of the beginning—and endof-year positions—rose from 13 percent to 16 percent, as income increased faster than the average position—47 compared with 24 percent. The rate of return rose in all major industries and on investment in all areas. The rise in petroleum was particularly large—from 23 percent to 80 percent—as was the rise on Canadian investment—from 9 percent to 21 percent, reflecting the transaction of the previously mentioned affiliate in the food industry.

(Test continued on page 51)

Table 10.—Foreign Direct Investment Position in the United States at Yearend 1979 [Millions of dollars]

PELLIQUES OF CHARLES													
			[Мол	ndeçtarde g							
,	All in- dustries	Petroleum	Total	Pood produnts	Chemicals and diled products	Primary and subcleated metals	Machinery	Other manufac- turing	Tredo	Pinnnee	laggratica	Regni estate	Other
All cognition	54, 462	9,986	50,676	2,641	T, 282	8,020	3, 644	4,414	11,663	3,427	4, 148	1,820	3,724
Cuade	7, 354	943	3,625	827	100	822	1, 189	701	ite	227	278	334	245
Borses Batopean Communities (9) Beiginm and Laremboorg France Gormany Raly Netherlands Decomerk and Ireland United Kingdoon	37,400 32,300 1,554 2,555 6,635 12,150 0,700	6, 010 7, 655 905 204 90 6, 470 100	12,982 11,077 228 1,087 2,665 10 3,492 42 3,647	1,447 1,258 26 -16 23 10 821 -2 307	5, 225 4, 134 72 245 1, 721 - 14 880 14 1, 216	1,517 1,356 78 418 176 3 58 0	1, 255 1, 646 -55 405 9 722 10 459	3, 933 2, 933 78 370 381 0 1, 071 11 814	7,696 6,692 216 604 1,748 94 849 81 2,041	2,988 1,011 108 245 197 77 628 6	3, 449 2, 938 2, 938 3, 490 15 402 (*)	552 576 1 112 208 188	1,909 78 47 800 -1 526 20 385
Other Europe. Bweden. Switzerland Other.	6, 663 1, 184 3, 440 471	[% 1[3 10 42	2,875 534 2,281 00	589 1 581 7	1, 186 35 1, 153 —1	221 11 100 10	678 640 223 38	400 47 330 17	4, 1, 46 509 473 170	169 00 179 80	511 73 419 14	16 2 5 8	161 -5 71 85
Japan	3,493	16 0	696	29	242	223	121	117	1,767	638	61	68	102
Auskalia, New Zeeland, and Senth Africa	211	≥	74	(6)	4;	4 2	-6	34	tM	_s4 .	10	49.	, an
Letin American Bapoblica. Paname Other Other Western Hemisphere	4, 431 602 594 207 4, 629	772 24 22 8 748	2, 462 168 167 11 2, 314	(61 62 42 11 52	L, #73 69 66 -7 1, 513	315 4 313	-[!5 -]4 -8	488 50 33 18 438	782 74 45 20 639	166 33 133 170	341 278 288 2 77	561 96 66 30 460	2 ² 1 0 2 4 215
Middle Past	470 143 287	8 0 1	41 3 30	8,	e 3	39 39	1 0 2	<u>ო</u> ა	17 18 -L	99 133 391	(7)	(*) 251	-4L -1l -3l
Other Africa, Asia, and Parific	36L 1	23	¥	4	,	-1 '	-±	12	293	29	2 '	15	12
Memorandura: OPEC '	385 1	tı	82	a	-1	\$ 7 i	-8	18	_s	81	, ,	267	-22

^{*}Lets than \$500,000 (\pm) .

1. See feetnete 3, table 2.

Table 11.—Foreign Direct Investment Position in the United States at Yearend 1980

[Millions of dellats]													
											!		
	All in-	Petroleum	Total	Food products	Chandeals and silled products	Primary and Sebricated metals	Machinery	Other memulas- turing	Trade	Finance	lagumuçe	Real	Other
Alf countries	55,483	12, 253	24,134	4,092	7, \$69	3,872	4,907	4,603	µ,172	4,829	5, 969	1,429	3, 996
Camala	2,510	1,127	5,14	4,185	CH	871	1,288	696	2, 241	354	444	542	1, 696
European Communities (i). Belgittin and Lunembourg. France. Gormany. [taly Notherlands. Denmork and Ireland United Kingdom.	5, 290 5, 290	9,884 9,467 1,224 240 43 (*) 8,319 147	15,006 12,022 231 1,303 2,137 3,001 4,277	1,747 1,490 24 38 27 10 870 -1 453	5,788 4,550 122 312 1,780 -114 020 13 1,418	2,068 1,720 01 622 165 90 (*)	2, 461 1,791 -48 -91 352 -3 882 14 464	2,962 2,641 93 430 -250 1,170 29 1,064	3,504 7,542 168 583 1,750 200 1,113 96 3,650	2,631 2,815 160 323 362 95 1,089 5	4 103 3, 533 7 44 806 17 632 (*) 2, 136	871 886 28 -1 120 13 504 0	1,566 1,390 75 80 368 1 582 19 200
Orles Europe Sweden Bwitzerland	6, 618 1, 345 8, 082 591	197 128 25 44	3, 913 630 2, 309 66	317 299 17	1, 247 51 1, 196 1	346 71 253 22	880 461 202 17	431 37 354 81	1, 366 617 559 221	216 -85 203 98	619 103 4 94 19	16 2 2 11	194 1 88 102
Japan	4, 239	52	#34	括	227	238	£76	114	2,253	784	25	199	226
Anatralia, New Zealand, and South Africa	, 287	-3	*		6	190	-10	39	184	43	I\$	41	52
Letin America Letin American Republica Persona Other Other Western Hemisphere	973 406	1, 126 13 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	2,984 171 130 15 2,678	143 45 42 3 08	1,685 60 88 —7 1,636	(7) SS4 	93 5 10 21 06	737 30 15 16 707	948 120 81 30 828	440 220 50 170 211	361 331 329 2 30	587 98 68 30 489	230 11 8 3 221
Middle Bart. Israel. Other.	740 213 527	1	45 3 45	8	(*) \$	44 0 44	1	(*) (*)	174 16 L59	230 215 75	(*) (*)	265 (*) 206	42 20 23
Other Meles, Asia, and Pariso	289	338	-15	-14	1	_L	_ı	-1	202	36	2	14	8
Memorardumt	671	20	3 7	, ,	-ı	44	-7	18	(P)	B4	1	280	(P)

Less than \$300,000 (a).
 Suppressed to evold disclosure of data of individual companies.
 See footnote 3, table 2.

Table 12.—Equity and Intercompany Account Inflows, 1979

[Millions of delions; obtileva(-)]

	1		Ĺ		Mor	vulantoring							
	All in- dostries	Petroleum	Total	Food products	Chemicals and pilled products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery	Other memufac- turing	Trade	Pinance	Insurance	Real	Othor
All countries	7,926	459	2, 667	2,53	734	[93	685	586	1,768	748	1,168	519	KZL
Canedo	617	130	239	31	4,	42	302	10	-37	13	GI GI	138	-2 0
Barage European Communities (0) Belgium and Luxerabourg France Germany Italy Netherlands Dasngurk and Irchard United Kingdom	3,438 4,632 190 1,677 -35 785 19 1,777	857 (P) 21 (P) 0 70 (P) (9)	1, 572 1, 214 79 10 711 -60 164 309	(b) (b) (b) (b)	288 270 (P) -121 208 (D) -1	(#) (2) (2) (3) (4) (4) (5) (5) (6)	587 436 (B) 371 (D) -43 112	358 317 (P) 63 63 (P) 82 1 80	1, 534 1, 207 110 334 23 49 13	(882 (P) 30 24 (2) (P) 475	(P) 1 (P) 1 (P) 0 176	6) 000000000000000000000000000000000000	(118 (10) (10) (10) (10) (11) (11) (11)
Other Europe	756 129 561 63	(0) (0) (0)	34 34 312 12	(b) (D)	(0) <u>1</u> 2 (0) <u>1</u>	(B) \$4	132 15 108 10	40 7 82 1	383 128 162 . 24	(P) 6 (P) 8	(B) 78 (C) L	-1 0 -1 0	8.
Japan	282	(0)	169	1	\$17	(D)	24	(P)	-47	22	(D)	(P)	(P)
Australia, New Zenland, and South Africa	69	{ ₽)	10	(0)	-1	(P)	-3	(P)	12 t	1	£.	(e)	(D)
Latin American Latin American Republica. Paname. Other Other Western Hemisphere.	1,478 104 40 184 1,282	752 21 21 (*) 243	689 7 8 -1 072	. (b) (b) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	3339 3339	(B) (*) -3		(2) (0) (0) (0) (0)	485 114 7 107 71	6) 6) 88	666 666 666 666 666 666 666 666 666 66	8.39 1.39	(E) 79
Mildia Bust	42 34 8	-9 0 -2	0 8	• 0 0	0 0	9 9	4	0 0 0	8	. វា ១	• 0 0	27 0 27	(3)
Other Africs, Asia and Pacific	83	د ــ	-4	2	-t ;	•,	-2	-6	£12	-19	(*)	(f)	-1
Menotandum: OFBC!	12	Ð	-4	(*)	0	ָ ב	-4	m	-7	12	0	(P)	(D)

*Less than \$500,000 (±).

P Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies,

1. See footnote 3, table 2.

Table 13.—Equity and Intercompany Account Inflows, 1980

(Millions of dallars: autilions (-)]

(Millions of dallars; nutflows (—))													
					Non	nofacturing							
	All in- destrice	Petrokum	Total	Food products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated metals	Machinery	Other manufac- turing	Trada	Pinance	Insurança	Real estate	Other
All countries,	4,884	-334	1,683	33	454	346	. 629	#11	1,249	971	484	5L7	ш
Canada	1,632	13	213	-21	9	-43	(P)	(P)	II8	101	168	HO	147
European Communities (9) Beiglum and Luxembourg Prance Commany Italy Netherianda Dennark and Irojand United Eingdom	22 254 -398 113	- 100000 - 440	### 788 40233 1284 1384 1484 1484 1484 1484 1484 1484 14	100 EB 10	96 341 (P) 44 (P) 57 (P) 121	255 226 -18 E) 23 17 262	(C) 288 (C) 28	38 -15 -22 67 -188 (9) 242 (0) 183	741 667 - 677 - 164 - 16	(P). 87 (P). 87 (P). 87 (P). 88 (P). 8	348 2276 (*) -3 (D) 2 (D) 0 180	344 263 (5) 14 293 (7)	-44 -46 -5 41 -55 1 -21 -21 -180
Other Enroge. Sweden. Switzerjand	546 164 297 104	(8) L	84 86 24	(S) (S)	(P) 38 (P) 38	(B) (B) 2	25 25 15 —1	(P) #8 (P) 30	384 60 212 61	18 3 7 8	(P) 72	0 -3	19 7 11 1
Japan	140	(9)	336	(P)	25	(4)	36	H	-ci	Þ	(P)	×	8
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	36	(*)	12	(P)	2	(P)	ن ــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ		17	и	(7)	-1	"
Latin American Republica. Latin American Republica. Porterna. Other Other Western Heurisphere.	67 29 43	(D) -8 -0 (D)	407 1281 481	32 -1 33	# € € •	(°) 1 (°) 1 (°) (°)	(P) (*) (Φ) -7	(0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0) (0)	242 43 25 18 218	(P) (P) (P)	. 333	(*)	-14 7 7 1 -21
Middle Bust	246 67 180	404	900	8	0	2 6 2	0 0	0 0	144 -14 148	72 ep 3	0	땅	8
Other Africa, Asia, and Pacific	-4	15	-27	-18	1	O	(*)	-13	20	-ı	0	T	-4
Mensorandumu OPEC	185		(*)	_1	0	2	r l	m	(6)	2	•	14	(P)

" Less than 4500,000 (±), D Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies, 1. See Sectade 2, table 2.

Table 14.—Reinvested Earnings of Incorporated Affiliates, 1979

[Millions of dollars]

	windling of databilit													
١						Men	usacturing							
		AD is- dustries	Petroleum	Total	Food products	Ohemicals and allied products	Primary and Intricated metals	Machinery	Other reamulec- turing	Trade	Finance	Insurance	Real estate	Other
	All completion	3,255	1,646	1,444	16	389	212	111	1##	£28	257	240	39	162
•	Canada	305	79	163	19	13	14	14	45	41	24	t	9	.84
•	European Communities (9). European Communities (9). Helgiam and Lusembourg. France. Gormeny. July Netherlands. Demmark and Ireland. United Kingdom.	2,721 9,596 161 123 139 5 1,707 0 380	1,379 1,313 (D) 12 (D) (C) 2,380 (C) (D)	668 631 0 83 90 1 229	42 58 -1 -7 (P) 1 (P) 15	. © € € € 1.38 €	3 <u>99</u> ****	80 705 -7 (D) -0 (D) 97 1	(P) 29 (7) 29	290 290 47 67 (*) 58	143 123 -8 19 2 3 (E) 72	(3.00) (3.00) (3.00) (3.00)	#4 E T 120 E	(P) 47
•	Other Surape Swiden Switzerland Other	184 136 19 20	983	57 15 22 (*)	8	(E) 41 (E) 41	eec.	-25 15 -40 1	11 -1 14 -2	-12 -12	20 2 12 0	9 9 9 8	3033	8 6
	Japan,	362	· 38	63	(*)	2	(P)		(0)	291	41	•	(P)	(D)
	Ausbaile, New Zesland, and Spath Africa	,	•	-2	(*)	•	(P)	(*)	(D)	4	(r)	Ď	(P)	(P)
	Latin American Republics. Latin American Republics. Panama Other Other Western Hemisphere.	363 49 69 -11 313	8 6 6 183	115 -10 -12 -13 131	18 -2 (*) -2 30	89 9 9	(*) 2 -2 2	(B) (C)	e)6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.	7 14 -8 (*)	(B) (B) (C) (C)	(e) (e)	ල 1 ල 1	(T) 14 (T) 15
•	Milder Past Israel Other	13 4 0	(f) o	(*) ^T	0	8.	2 0 7	ლ ლ	\$	ا ش	12 6 6	0	(*)_1	-6 -2 -3
	Other Africa, Asia, and Parific	⊸ &	(t)	2	−1	2	0	1	ტ	6	3	(*)	-1	-2
	Memorandem: OPEC 1	*	(*)	7	(*)	0	7	0	(*)	(*)	•	a	(P)	(P)

Table 15.—Reinvested Earnings of Incorporated Affiliates, 1980

[Militons of dollars]

				1,741	IQUE OF GOING	·#J					_		
	All in- dustries		Manufacturing										
		Petroleum	Total	Food products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and fabricated motels	Machinery	Other manufac- turing	Trade	Finance	Іпвигалсь	Real calais	Other
All countries	6,180	2,611	1,576	1,451	181	206	-122	-142	869	344	424	11	184
Canada	1,541	341	1,320	1,380	21	60	(P)	(a)	80	21	-2	13	43
European Cammunities (9) Estgium and Laurembourg France Gormany Italy Notherlands Denmark and Irejand United Kingdom	3,400 2,373 287 129 9 7 2,238 2 701	8,212 2,1106 (0) (0) (1) 1,384 (1) 7	135 162 -44 97 -93 -1 188	(4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4) (4)	(a) (a) (b) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c) (c	(P)	(P) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S) (S	-tes -147 6 -168 -118 (P) -01 (P)	\$93 \$90 6 16 27 (*) 137 2 200	217 (P) (P) 10 2 (P) 3 (P) 3	255 319 0 (P) (*) (P) 6 300	1050 1301	91 82 -9 -2 50 -25
Other Burget Swaden Switzerland Other	21 57 -47 17	(D) (D) 1	-47 -20 1	(S) (S)	(P) 7 (P) 7	-¶ (0,000) (0,000)	-23 (*)	(P) (P)	-14 -14 -27 -1	29 2 16 10	(9)	-1 (.) -1	#0 -1 5 5
Japan	636	(P)	12	(P)	(P)	(D)	*	-12	545	##	(P)	5	(P)
Australia, New Zenland, and South Africa		•	-1	(6)	٥	(₽)	1 1	-•	1 4	(*)	(P)	1	(P)
Latin America Latin American Republics Panama Other Other Western Hamisphero.		\$000\$	105 -23 -14 -29 127	7 -8 l -7 !4		e) .	(P) 0 (P)	9330	-27 2 6 -0 -30	(8)	(E)	(7) 1 (7) 1	27 5 -L 0 22
Middle East. Israel. Other.	24 14 10	(f) (f)	က _်		8.	90	(n)	0	1 1 2	18 11 6	0	ଞ୍ଜି'	(P) (D)
Other Africa, Asis, and Pacific	-9	(f)	נ	2	-2	•	e e	(*)	-8	2	(2)	-1	_3
Memorandum: OPEC	12	O		e .	Ó	8	_ •	e)	a		a	-1	(r)

^{*}Lass than 3500,003 (a). P Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies. 1. See instructs 3, table 2.

[&]quot;Less than \$500,000 (±).

Dispurement to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies.

Else footnote 5, table 2.

Table 16.-Income, 1979

| Millions of dollars)

				1									
	All In- dustries				btaı	up/acturing	1	1 -					
		Petroleum	Total	Pood products	Chemicals and allied products	Primary and inbricated motels	Machinery	Other manufac- turing	Trede	Finance 	Justusoés	Rani estate	Orpet
All countries	6, 167	2, 937	1,694	(83)	594	127	188	40	1,086	EL3	£##	125	t84
Casada	tiq	Lis	Ling	22 ,	H B	75	(P)	(P)	52	- **	` 7 ₽	26	25
Ecrope European Communities (0) Beiglum and Luxembourg France Cermen y Haly Netherlands Deutnark and Ireland United Kingdum	4, 319 3, 907 161 207 232 27 2, 267 0 844	1, 166 1, 621 (0) 12 -7 (0) (0)	L 144 L 046 105 154 1 277 1 215	141 115 -1 -7 -1 -1 87 0	442 347 61 113 -14 -15 120	186 157 (P) 4 (*) 21	125 144 (P) 8 (P) 108 1 33	(P) 28 (P) 28 31 (P) 145 (P) 70	718 -610 -6 -38 -65 -5 -190 -8 -308	28 (B) 72 (B) 73	448 352 (*) 5 21 1 46 0 270	88 E 350 E	75 (P) 21 (P) 36 (P) 54
Other Koroge Sweden Switzerland Other	471 180 272 20	(A) (B) (B)	(44) 29 71 1	98	(e) (b)	(B) (B)	-16 21 37	25 4 20 -2	183 47 49 7	84 5 62 18	(D) % (D) 1	3333	g, 1
Japan	in in the second	<u> </u>	74	m	7	53	10	4	220	184	ս.	(P)	(P)
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	35	•	3	ო	2	(P)	m	(0)		,	1 1	(B)	(P)
Letin America. Letin American Republics. Pensum Other Other Western Hemisphere.	654 114 63 30 530	(78 (3)	279 17 12 5 -287	20 -22 (*) -22	(61) (8) (8)	(9) (9) -2 (9) -2	36363	88	22 3 11 -8 19	75 67 4 63 8	(7) 6	12. -i	(*) 1 2
Middle East	63 17 42	ტ ტ	(*) 7	0	8.	7 6 7	ო ტ ⁰	- 8	es ¹	22 19 14	8	(*) (*) 25	-5 -2 -3
Other Africa, Asia, and Petific	78	(*)	1	ო	2	•		(*)	35	30.	(*)	-ı	-2
Memerandum: OPBC1	49	m	7	m	0	7	7	(5)	O	22	(9	24	-s

* Less than \$500,000 (\pm). * Suppressed to avoid disclosure of data of individual companies. 1. See forture 3, table 2.

Table 17.—Income, 1980

| Millions of dollars)

				(1.40	More or norm	~,							
	All in- destries	Petroleum			Mar	mastering							
			Total	Food products	Chamicals and allied products	Primery and Intricated metals	Machinery.	Other manufac- tudog	Treds	Finance	Insurance	Real meals	Other
All tonoù les	9, 236	3,281	2,478	1,534	234	254	3	351	2,385	951	105	181	215
Cahada.	L,795	137	1,345	1,563	24	62	(P)	(P)	68	170	24	42	q-
Europe Europen Communities (9) Belgiam and Luxembourg. France Germany. Italy Notherlande Deswerk and Ireland. United Kingdom.	5, 240 5, 240 288 220 147 30 3, 257 1, 201	**************************************	776 765 -54 177 -11 207	616 616 616 616 616 616 616 616 616 616	(P) 40 (P) 40 07 (P) -1 (P) 74	M2 158 -2 (P) 8 (P) (D) 0 13	125 144 (P) -6 (P) 146 146 146	(P) (06 18 18 (P) 14 (P) 14 (P) 11?	819 787 6 28 39 2 226 5	(P) 12 (P) 32 (P) 92	(P) 2 (P) 2 (P) 0 (D) 412	84 (6) (6) 14 41 34	(P) 5 -6 12 (P) 1 (P) 1 46
Other Brrepa Swedon Switzerland Other	373 114 228 32	(P) (P) (P) 2	II 13 -6 3	(P) 2	(P) 28 (P) 28	(2) = 5 2	-14 18 -27 1	1966	86 86 —————————————————————————————————	119 4 03 22	(P) 2	333	8
Japen	725	(P)	43	(P)	12	(P)	24	 − 8	448	10	(b)	8	(D)
Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa	53	0	1	(P)	2	(P)	t,	-1	7	H	(Þ)] ;	(P)
Letin America Letin American Republica Panama Other Other Western Hemisphere	1,003 178 03 114 820	3000	304 -23 -14 -9 520	13 -6 1 -7 19	8 34	8 8	83 G	3333	-4 -2 -6 7	(a) (b) (b) (t)	93339	(2 ₁	31 (*) 7 24
Middle East Juneal Other	72 20 42	ი	(*) 5 5	å	8.	6 0 5	გ	₩ .	4 2 2	\$8 20 8	• •	(P) (b)	8
Other Africa, Agin, and Pacific	65	O	1	2	-3	•	(2)	Ф.	. 11	**	(2)	1	~3
Memarandum: OPEO:	00	m	5	o o	ð	5	ტ	0	3	24	(7)	27	1

*Leg than \$500,000 (-).

D Suppressed to svoid disclosure of data of judividual exempanies.

1. See footnote 2, table 7.

(Continued from page 46)

Fees and Royalties

Fees and royalties consist of net payments by U.S. affiliates to their foreign parents for the sale or use of intangible property, such as patents, industrial processes, trademarks, and copyrights; rentals for the use of tangible property; service charges; and film and television

tape rentals. Net payments of fees and royalties, at \$0.5 billion, remained about the same as in 1979 (table 9). There were offsetting changes by industry; increases in petroleum and manufacturing, largely machinery and chemicals, were virtually offset by a decline in trade. The increase in petroleum reflected per-barrel royalty charges against production above certain levels from the North Slope. The increase in

manufacturing was largely attributable to a rise in the use of patents held by foreign parents. The decline in trade was mostly due to increases in receipts of service fees by an affiliate from its parent in the Middle East and of management and service fees by Japanese-owned affiliates for warranty work performed for, and training given by the affiliates to executives from, their parent companies.